

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$1,142,000,000.

On page 15, line 16, increase the amount by \$190,000,000.

On page 15, line 17, increase the amount by \$118,000,000.

On page 15, line 24, increase the amount by \$224,000,000.

On page 15, line 25, increase the amount by \$160,000,000.

On page 16, line 7, increase the amount by \$258,000,000.

On page 16, line 8, increase the amount by \$222,000,000.

On page 16, line 15, increase the amount by \$293,000,000.

On page 16, line 16, increase the amount by \$276,000,000.

On page 16, line 23, increase the amount by \$228,000,000.

On page 16, line 24, increase the amount by \$312,000,000.

On page 17, line 7, increase the amount by \$265,000,000.

On page 17, line 8, increase the amount by \$304,000,000.

On page 23, line 15, increase the amount by \$821,000,000.

On page 23, line 16, increase the amount by \$83,000,000.

On page 23, line 23, increase the amount by \$825,000,000.

On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by \$248,000,000.

On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by \$831,000,000.

On page 24, line 8, increase the amount by \$427,000,000.

On page 24, line 15, increase the amount by \$838,000,000.

On page 24, line 16, increase the amount by \$670,000,000.

On page 24, line 23, increase the amount by \$840,000,000.

On page 24, line 24, increase the amount by \$756,000,000.

On page 25, line 7, increase the amount by \$845,000,000.

On page 25, line 8, increase the amount by \$838,000,000.

On page 52, line 14, increase the amount by \$1,011,000,000.

On page 52, line 15, increase the amount by \$201,000,000.

On page 52, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,049,000,000.

On page 52, line 22, increase the amount by \$408,000,000.

On page 52, line 24, increase the amount by \$1,089,000,000.

On page 52, line 25, increase the amount by \$649,000,000.

On page 53, line 2, increase the amount by \$1,131,000,000.

On page 53, line 3, increase the amount by \$946,000,000.

On page 53, line 5, increase the amount by \$1,068,000,000.

On page 53, line 6, increase the amount by \$1,068,000,000.

On page 53, line 8, increase the amount by \$1,110,000,000.

On page 53, line 9, increase the amount by \$1,142,000,000.

MURKOWSKI (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4041

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. SMITH) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 4022 proposed by Mr. McCAIN, *supra*; as follows:

Strike all after the word "SEC." and insert: The Congress finds that—

(1) The Founding Fathers were committed to the principle of civilian control of the military;

(2) Every President since George Washington has affirmed the principle of civilian control of the military;

(3) Twenty-six Presidents of the United States served in the United States Armed Forces prior to their inauguration and none of them claimed the Presidency represented a continuation of their military service;

(4) No President of the United States prior to May 15, 1996, has ever sought relief from legal action on the basis of serving as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces;

(5) President Clinton is the subject of a sexual harassment lawsuit filed on May 6, 1994, in Federal District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas involving allegations about his conduct in May, 1991;

(6) On May 15, 1996, a legal brief filed on behalf of the President of the United States in the Supreme Court asserted the President of the United States may be entitled to the protections afforded members of the United States Armed Forces under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. 501 et. al); and

(7) The purpose of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 is to enable members of the military services "to devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the nation".

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying this resolution include that the President of the United States should state unequivocally that he is not entitled to and will not seek relief from legal action under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, and that he will direct removal from his legal brief any reference to the protections of the Act.

NOTICE OF HEARING

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will conduct a hearing during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 26, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. on amendments to the Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA]. The hearing will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony regarding S. 1804, a bill to make technical and other changes to the laws dealing with the Territories and Freely Associated States of the United States, that I have introduced today. The hearing will also consider an amendment that I have also introduced that deals with medical care for Bikini and Enewetak Atolls in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. In addition to the legislative matters, the committee will also conduct an oversight into the law enforcement initiative in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. While the report from the Secretary of the Interior is overdue, I expect that it will be submitted in sufficient time for review and comment by the Northern Marianas prior to the hearing.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, June 25, 1996, it will begin at 9:30 a.m., and will take place in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information, please call James P. Beirne, senior counsel to the committee at (202) 224-2564 or Betty Nevitt at (202) 224-0765.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 1996, to conduct a hearing on S. 1317, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, May 23 at 10 a.m. for a hearing on IRS oversight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a hearing on pending legislation at 10 a.m., on Thursday, May 23, 1996. The hearing will be held in room 418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing to discuss encouraging return to work in the SSI and DI Programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Children and Families of

the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, May 23, 1996, for a hearing on encouraging responsible fatherhood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REFORM OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to briefly discuss the need for reform of our intelligence agencies. This is a subject that has occupied the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence at least since I was vice chairman during the mid-1980's, and I am encouraged that the Congress and the administration are making progress on this. I applaud the work of Chairman SPECTER and Vice Chairman KERREY for their efforts in this area.

I do not think there is any longer a serious question that our intelligence agencies need reform. The issue is what kind of reform, and how much.

For over 40 years, the CIA, the DIA, the State Department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, and every other agency or department that has ever had any pretensions of playing a role in national security or foreign policy, geared their intelligence activities to the necessities of the cold war. The entire structure, which was poorly coordinated, duplicative, inefficient, and often ineffective, was set up to respond to the Soviet threat.

Billions of dollars were spent on activities which today have little relevance to our intelligence needs or budgetary realities and more importantly, failed to even predict the greatest event since World War II—the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

Appalling lapses have only recently come to light, the Aldrich Ames case being the most notorious example. The CIA's payment of thousands of dollars to a Guatemalan colonel who it had reason to believe had been involved in the murder of an American citizen, is another. Unfortunately, there are others.

But beyond these widely publicized lapses in judgment and intelligence analysis, a culture developed within the intelligence community that at times resulted in intelligence officials withholding crucial information from other officials in the administration and Congress who were formulating and implementing policy. There are examples of station chiefs failing to disclose information to our ambassadors about a matter of grave importance. In Guatemala, the CIA station chief reportedly failed to inform our Ambassador of information relating to the murder of an American citizen by Guatemalan soldiers. The Ambassador, left in the dark, told the victim's family that the Embassy had no information about this crime.

I did not rise today simply to point out the failures of the intelligence community. Our intelligence agencies are comprised of hard working, dedicated people who often provide critical and accurate information to the Congress and the executive branch. However, since the end of the cold war our intelligence needs have changed dramatically while our intelligence agencies have not.

The U.S. intelligence community must reinvent itself to address more effectively the growing threats to our national security, including regional conflicts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism. In order to do so effectively, the intelligence community must reduce duplication between agencies, increase efficiency, create a greater accountability for the Director of Central Intelligence, and increase the role of oversight to ensure that the reforms are cost effective.

In response to the changing role of U.S. intelligence, in 1994, former Senator Dennis DeConcini and the senior Senator from Virginia, Senator JOHN WARNER, proposed the creation of a bipartisan commission made up of Members of Congress, the administration, and the private sector to review the current condition of the intelligence community and propose ideas for how best to make lasting reforms. The Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 created the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community chaired by former Secretary of Defense Les Aspin. Unfortunately, Les passed away several months after his appointment, but his enthusiasm and hard work were not lost on the Commission's members or its staff.

The Commission's goal was to review the role of the U.S. intelligence community in the post-cold war world. After almost a year's work, the Commission issued its findings and recommendations on March 1, 1996.

The Commission recommended that U.S. intelligence agencies should integrate intelligence into the policy community, expand cooperation between agencies and the Congress and create greater efficiency in order to meet the intelligence requirements of the 21st century. I strongly support these goals.

But the Commission did not go far enough. I am convinced that substantive reforms will not take root unless the Director of Central Intelligence is given more authority and control over the entire intelligence budget.

I have no doubt that Director Deutch is one of the CIA's finest Directors. However, he does not have sufficient resources at his disposal to fully reform the many different intelligence agencies throughout the Federal Government.

Although Director Deutch is responsible for approving the annual budget for our national intelligence agencies,

over 95 percent of the intelligence budget is funded through the Department of Defense and 85 percent of the intelligence budget is utilized by agencies not under his control. This must change.

I am encouraged that the Senate Intelligence Committee recently took a step toward providing the DCI with greater control over the intelligence budget. On April 24, the committee supported the Clinton administration's proposal to declassify the amount spent on the intelligence budget. More importantly, the committee supported proposals to give the DCI a role in appointing the heads of all the intelligence agencies and greater control over the entire intelligence budget, including those intelligence agencies within the Pentagon. I applaud the committee's actions and while I hope the Senate will debate this further, I urge the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee to support the Intelligence Committee's goals.

In addition to providing the DCI with more control over the intelligence budget, I believe that the cloak of secrecy should be removed from the intelligence community to as great an extent as possible. As a government that prides itself on its openness, the United States should not restrict access to information that does not jeopardize national security.

Mr. President, I have the greatest respect for the senior Senator from New York, Senator MOYNIHAN, the former vice chair of the Intelligence Committee. Senator MOYNIHAN's knowledge of history and his experience both before and during his service in the U.S. Senate give him tremendous insight into how the intelligence community should be reformed.

I agree with Senator MOYNIHAN's concern about secrecy in the intelligence community. The extraordinary and excessive efforts to classify harmless information wastes money, discourages informed debate, and leads to inaccurate information treated as fact by the people who are responsible for crafting U.S. foreign policy. In reality, much of what is deemed to be secret can be found by picking up the morning paper or watching CNN.

I hope that the Congress and the executive branch will work together to reform the U.S. intelligence community. The report on the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community is a good place to start, but its proposals should not be the only reforms discussed. We must continue to work to ensure that the intelligence community becomes cost effective and addresses the intelligence needs of the 21st century.●

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF ALTON'S BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND 200 YEARS OF HISTORY

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Alton, NH, on